HE WAS A POET'S POET.

Leconte de Lisie One of the Glories et French Letters-Victor Hugo

an Admirer.

Charles Marie Rene Leconte de Liste

whose death has just taken place in Paris, was one of the great poets whom poets have worshiped in a chapel. The people knew

him even less than Ronsard, Alfred de Vigny,

His life, simple and grave as the entabla

ture of a Greek temple, began at St. Paul, in

the French island of Reunion, October 23 1818. He went to Paris in 1847 and was as-

sociated with the republicans who over-

sies Completes;" in 1862, "Poemes Barbares;"

in 1884, "Poemes Tragiques," works sculp-

tural in form, intensely originat and moders

in style, yet epic and implacable in their se-

He translated into French with almost ab

solute precision and exactness the Idvils of

turned the monarchy of Louis Philippe. He published, in 1853, "Poemes Antiques;" in 1855, "Poemes et Poesies;" in 1858, "Poe-

and Stephane Mallarme.

GREATEST CONVENTION YET

Christian Endeavorers Will Take Washington by Storm.

EXPECT 100,000 HERB IN 1896

Immense Preparations for Their Reception Housing, Meetings, and Entertainment Already Being Planned-Local Officers Enthusiastic-Prominent Speakers Here.

Four weeks ago to-night in Cleveland, the Forest City and metropolis of the Buckeye commonwealth, there closed the greatest re ligious convention of this decade. Forty thousand delegates were gathered there "for Christ and the church." Some of the brightest stars in the Christian Endeavor firmament delivered inspiring addresses on missionary extension and kindred subjects. All credit is due the Cleveland Endeavorers for the manner in which they entertained such a host of visitors.

In two years from that date another con vention will have come to its close in this beautiful Capital of the nation. Many persons say it will be the greatest event in the history of the Christian Endeavor Society. Three times 40,000 will be the size of the international convention of 1896. To make thorough tional convention of 1898. To make thorough proparations for the accommodation and en-tertainment of such a mighty host requires months of hard work. The committee of '96 will have charge of all arrangements and will be appointed within a week or two. with a view to giving the general public a foretaste of what may be expected two years hence, a Timus reporter has talked with sev-eral prominent local Endeavorers, who are actively engaged in the preliminary work.

W. S. McArthur, president of the District Union, in speaking of the preparations for the conventions said. convention, said:

MOST SUCCESSFUL OF ALL.

"We shall aim to make the '96 convention the most successful in every particular in the history of Christian Endeavor. The great distance to San Francisco and consequent heavy expense of the trip will prevent thousands o persons, especially those who live in the East, from attending the convention of '95. For the Washington convention we will probably secure a "one-fare-for-the-roundtrip rate from any point in the United States.

This will enable thousands of young people to come who have never attended any previous convention, and we expect at least 100,000 visitors at that time."

Regarding the halls in which the conventions will be held. Mr. Marthur had

tion sessions will be held, Mr. McArthur had this to say:
"We have no auditorium here which will accommodate as many persons as the New Yord Madison Square Garden, but in '96 there will be several accessible halls, each with a seating capacity of 10,000. We may use Con-

searing capacity of 10,000. We may use convention Hail, which can be made to seat 10,000 persons, and the new Brigade Armory immediately adjoining, now in course of construction, with accommodations for 12,000 more. It has also been proposed to erect an immense temporary tent on the White Lot, but ther will be decided on layer.

immense temporary tent on the white lot, but this will be decided on later.

"No effort will be spared to make the attendance as large as I have indicated. The visiting delegates will be met at the depots and steamboat wharves by members of the local entertainment committee, and guides will essort them to their state headquarters and regive of interest in the city. Arranges and points of interest in the city. Arrangements will probably be made to run excursions to the battle-fields in the vicinity of Washington, and also to Arlington and Mount Vernon.

SPEAKERS OF RENOWN EXPECTED. "We expect to have many of the most eloquent and renowned speakers in the world deliver addresses and conduct open parliaments. It is our intention to invite President Cleveland to welcome the visitors on behalf of the nation, and we have every reason to believe he will accept the invitation. "It is worth the trip to Washington to visit

the government and other public buildings. Such interesting ediffees as the Capitel, Excoutive Mansion, Treasury Department, Pat-ent Office, Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, and the new home of the Congres-sional Library are not to be seen in any other city. Then there is the Washington Monu-ment, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where all our postage stamps and green

The Lovers of Natalia.

BY H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, [Author of "Malvina," "The Germans in France," etc., etc.]

After making one last passionate appeal to Natalia Gontcharoff, who, unaffected by the young man's agitation, remained perfectly calm. Anton I vanovitch Borodin resolved to throw up his appointment as tutor in Gen. Gontcharoff's family and enter the army.

"There will be war with Turkey before long," he said to himself, "and I will get my commission or a bullet in the body the day we cross the Danube, The prejudiced old general will think better of me then; and if before the end of the campaign I get made a superior officer-which is more than possihe will, perhaps, listen to my prayers and give me his daughter. As chief of a regiment he may respect me. But what does he care for a tutor? I am like the dirt beneath his feet," Then, speaking aloud, he ex-claimed: "You will hear of me again, Natalia

"Good-bye, Anion Borodin," was her only answer. "My brother is about to enter the madet school," she added after a pause, "and my father will probably not want your

services any more."

Those words deprived Anton Borodin's dethose words deprived Anton Borodin's departure, as they were intended to do, of all tragio significance. Leaving Natalia's presence with a final gesture of despair, the young man hurried to the general's studio, told him that for certain family reasons of the first importance he must ask permission to give up his engagement at once, received a check from the groups whom this proposed as om the general, whom this proposed ar-agement suited perfectly, and after a few ords of farewell to the boy who, until now, of clothes, rang for the servant to his trunk downstairs and place it on a drosobki, gave the man a few roubles, and then drove to the nearest Russian hotel. Not, that is to say, to a cosmopolitan hotel, such as may new be found in every large capital, but a sort of caravanseral, where rooms with bare walls, scanty furniture, and questionable beds, were all that the visitor could obtain,

Borodin dined at a restaurant, ordered a Jew clothier to call upon him at his caravansoral, and in the evening sold all his wardroise—everything, indeed, that he possessed, except his oldest suit. Attired in this, he went the next morning to the barracks of the Preobrajonski regiment of the Imperial Guard, and offered himself for service in the ranks. Being young, tall, and strong, he was at once accepted. Then, costing saide his well-worn civilian clothes, he put on the uniform of the historic corps he had now joined, and, with some other recruits, all of them pensants, was taken into the barrack yard for

It happened, strangely enough, that on that same day Col. Miliutin, of the general staff, was transferred for regimental duty to the Probrajenski. His rank was that of lieutenant colonel, and he had been placed in com-mand of one of the battalions, the very one to

which Anton Borodin had been assigned.

Borodin knew Col. Miliutin a little from having seen him at the house of the Gont-charoffs, where he was one of the numerous admirers by whom Natalia, in her characte girl, was constantly surrounded

backs are made, and the Botanical Gardens, paradise for botanists and horticulturists, many of whom are numbered among the members of Christian Endeavor societies. But I could not begin to depict the beauties of our city in a few words. My advice to any one who has never been nero is 'Come to Washington in '96.'"

W. H. H. South was chairman of the pre-

W. H. H. Smith was chairman of the pre-W. H. H. Smith was chairman of the pre-liminary committee of '96, and made the only argument in behalf of Washington before the board of trustees. Those gentlemen were much pleased with his conerse, businesslike prosentment of the case. While many of the local delegates were fearful lest the conven-tion should go to Baltimore, there was never a doubt in his mind as to what the decision of the trustees would be. In talking over the prospects for '96 Mr. Smith said: TO ESTABLISH INTERNATIONAL C. E. SOCIETY.

"It will probably be the largest and best convention in the history of Christian Endeavor. During the Cleveland convention of "94 there were two new ideas advanced and set in motion by the board of trustees. The first of these was a broadened study of the lessons emanating from and the value of example in good Christian citizenship. The other idea was missionary extension, or world-wide Christian Endeavor. An entire day was devoted to addresses and open parliaments on the subject of good citizenship. One of the most important and interesting conferences of the convention was held in a small yacht on the blue waters of Lake Erie on Saturday afternoon. Here the trustees of the "It will probably be the largest and best conurday afternoon. Here the trustees of the United Society and representatives of the several denominational missionary boards met and discussed the question of missionary extension to be supported by the thousands of Christian Endeavor societies in the United States and Gordon countries. The trustees States and foreign countries. The trustees favored the idea and publicly expressed their approval by adopting a resolution indorsing not only the extension plan, but also looking toward the organization and establishment of an International Society of Christian Endeavor. These projects ware only tian Endeavor. These projects were only started at Cleveland, and it will probably be started at Cleveland, and it will probably be at least two years before they are well under way. When 100,000 Endeavorers come to Washington in '96 these two branches of the work will receive such an impetus as they never have had before and may never have at any future gathering. I think they will undoubtedly be the characteristic feature of the

6 convention.
"As to the nature and details of the programme, it is as yet impossible for me to say anything definite. Of course we will do everything in our power to provide the most pleasing entertainment possible. And that will not be a hard problem to solve, for Christian Endeavorers are more easily satis-fied in such matters than any other class of records.

people. NEW ENTERTAINMENT HALLS PROPOSED. "A suggestion for entertainment was made at one of the preliminary committee meetings which is new and novel, yet practicable. It is that the committee of '96 obtain permission to erect, on the circle south of the White House, four immense halls or tents with a combin seating capacity of 35,000 Then it was pro posed to erect a tower or large stand in the center of the circle where the Marine Band or some other musical organization would be stationed and render Christian Endeavor songs and national airs. This would be a great treat for the many thousands who will come, and while it has not been actually decolded upon, yet it may be. When the committee of '96 is formed and get fairly to work, more extensive plans will be formulated. Wheever the personnel of that committee may be, Endeavorers who come to Washington in '96 may be sure of a good time while they are

among us."

Exclusive of the Cleveland committee no other person contributed more to the success of the convention of '94 than Percy S. Foster, of this city. Every day, morning, afternoon, and evening, he was either in the hall or tent, standing upon the speakers' small platform, leading the great audiences in Gospel song. He has received a letter from Secretary Baer thanking him for services rendered and com-plimenting him on his successful leadership. Mr. Foster is orthusiustic over the prospects Mr. Foster is enthusiastic over the prospects

for Washington in '96. He said: ENDEAVORERS ONLY TO WEAR BADGES. "We propose to make this not only the bigrest and best convention that ever has been held but the finest in every sense. So that at

future conventions the speakers may say 'this is the largest convention of the series, except Washington '96.' And why should it not be? Here we have better attractions for such a gathering than any other city and are better able to take care of a big crowd, with all due respect to the Cleveland committee of '34 and Endeavorers of the Forest City. We shall have speakers of world wide reputation, the best obtainable, and will pay all their traveling and hotel expenses. We also expect to perfect the best and most accurate system of registration which has yet been es-tablished. It is our purpose to allow only regular delegates to wear official convention badges and not give them out promiscuously among the citizens of Washington.

"It will not be necessary for us to organize all due respect to the Cleveland committee of

The Rothsenilds own over \$1,600,000,000 in The governor general of Canada receives a salary of \$50,000 a year.

sneak named Gorski, one of the newly-made snear named corse, one of the newly-made order of barristers, and, as before mentioned. Borodin. The most demonstrative of the three was certainly the barrister. Miliutin maintained a certain reserve, from good taste, while Borodin kept comparatively in the background from timidity.

Col. Miliutin had never paid much attention

to Borodin, whom he regarded with absolute to Borodin, whom he regarded with absolute indifference; and now, in his green uniform, his helmet, and his cropped hair, there was but little chance of the new recruit's being recognized by his commanding officer. For some time they did not even meet. Borodin was not yet sufficiently trained to do duty with the battalion, and he would not, perhans, for many a day, have been brought into haps, for many a day, have been brought into contact with his battalion chief but for the accident of his being placed one afternous sentry duty outside the left wing of the racks. It was a fine day, and as the o strolled about the open space in front of their quarters they conversed with one another in the French language, never pausing for one moment to consider whether any one might be within earshot who could understand

Borodin was not much astonished at what heard, though he was a little surprised at he freedom with which it was expressed Again and again such things had been said in Again and again such things had been said in his presence at Gen. Gontcharoff's. But to talk liberalism, incendiarism, progress, revo-iution—whatever name might be given to such things—in a barrack yard; this, indeed, made him wonder. Among the talkers was Cot. Miliutin himself, and Borodin listened with the greatest attention to every word that fell from his lips. He uttered nothing which was reprehensible in itself, but much that could be so considered were it reported in

certain quarters.

Why not denounce him? This was the man, or, at least, one of the men, who stood be-tween him and Natalia. Pondering over the matter, Borodin could not make up his mi what to do until he heard in the evening th what to do until he heard in the evening that next day Col. Miliutin was to marry Gen. Gontcharoff's vieh and beautiful daughter. Col. Milittin's battalion was to furnish a guard of honor for the occasion, and Borodin. in his bitter mortification, was one of the me

told off to line the church.

All Borodin had heard Col, Miliutin say
was that as long as soldiers were brutally
treated they would behave like brutes, and hat the first thing for the officers to do toward their elevation was to establish schools in every barracks. This had already been done in the barracks. This had already been done guard, and Coi. Miliutin declared that he would not rest until it was done in the barracks of the small several accounts.

would not rest until it was done in the barracks of the guard generally, or, at least, of
the regiment to which he himself belonged.

This was not much to report, but it was
quite enough for the secret police, and Borodin, when, after the wedding, he was relieved
of duty, hurried, sick at heart and full of
hatred, to the offices of the "Third Section,"
and declaring that he had important news to
communicate obtained an interview with one
of the chiefs. In his rage he made such exaggerated statements as to what Millutin was gerated statements as to what Miliutin was pianning and plotting that he fondly hoped the Colonel would be arrested that very night But the practice of seizing without accusation and sending into exile without trial had been But the practice and sending into exile without trial man defision of the liberal discontinued since the accession of the liberal minded, kind-hearted Alexander II, emanding in the sasts, and there was nothing it minded, kind-hearted Alexander II, emancipator of the serfs, and there was nothing in Coi. Militatin's utterances, even as magnified by his denunciator, to make them the subject of a formal charge such as could be brought before a jury. Boredin, however, was commended for his loyality and zeal, and the police official who had received him enjoined him to observe carefully all that was said and done by the officer against whom he had already raised grave suspicions.

The "Third Section" was somehow able to



a large choir, not over 500 voices, for a Christian Endeavor convention is a great chorns in itself. We shall need a good loader to conduct the singing, and the members of the choir will have to attend every session of the con-

"In my opinion we shall have at least, 100.

"In my opinion we shall have at least, 100, 000 delegates here at that time, and it will be necessary to get to work very soon in or let to complete our arrangements by July, '96."

L. A. Conner, jr., president-elect of the District Union, and vice chairman of the prelimination.

POPULAR CAMPAIGN SONG.

When the '96 campaign was inaugurated the District Union's secretary, John D. Mor

sung by 25,000 Endeavorers in Cleveland from every State in the country. The tune is "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are March-ing," and the words as follows:

WASHINGTON '96.

From Potomac's lovely shores the historic hosts

have gone. Leaving tales of deeds so noble, great, and

But once more we hear the watchword of "On to Washington"

From the great Endeavor Army of our land.

CHORUS: Washington in '96'. Washington in '96'. We will hid you welcome there, To the nation's home so fair, Come to Washington, Endeavorers, '96'.

Many thousands they will come, like an army t

From the prairies, from the mountains, and the sea.

the sea, To reclaim our dear homeland for the Master and the Hight; Welcome, noble host of Y. P. S. C. E.1

CHORES: Washington in '96! Washington in '96! From the hill tops comes the cry, From the valleys the reply. We are coming, Washington, in '96!

MONEY AND PLENTY OF IT.

make its mysterious power telt even in the

a Sunday school, like all the military schools established for a few short months in 1864—the officers of Milittin's battalion held a

meeting in order to choose the books. In ad-dition to a number of elementary works of the first necessity, the colonel presented to the school "Delolme on the English Constitu-

in Bussian translations, and Borodin, who was one of the first soldiers to attend the officers' classes, made a note of the fact. The former tutor was, of course, much better educated than most of the regimental officers, but he approached in former translations with

but he succeeded in feigning ignorance with

so much success that as the liberal aspira-tions of his chiefs became more and more pronounced very compromising things were sometimes said in his presence and generally by Col, Miliutin. These were always repeated by Borodin to the official of the third section,

whom it had now become his appointed task

periodically to visit.
At last it seemed possible to accuse Col.
Miliutin of a serious offenso. A retrograde
movement had set in, and it was rumored
that by order of the highest military authori-

ties the officers' Sunday-schools were all to b

tyranny by insurrection.

This was quite enough, and on the denun-ciation of Borodin an order was now made

A fortnight afterward he was to be brought to trial, and he had, first of all, to determine

what counsel he should employ. Why not Gorski? And undoubtedly clever fellow,

Gorski? And undoubtedly elever fellow, though Miliutin did not altogether like him. They had not at one time been particularly good friends. But rivals in love might surely forget their animosities when the lady had made a choice, and the question which had divided them was settled once and forever.

Col. Miliutin was walking up and down his little room in the fortress, hesitating what to do, when suddenly a visitor was announced. It was Gorski, who had come to place him-self at the colonel's service. Miliutin, it has been seen, had quite forgiven Gorski for wish-

been seen, had quite forgiven Gorski for wishing to deprive him of Natalia, but Gorski had not in the least forgiven Minutin for depriving him of one whom he leved with an unholy sort of passion, but in any case with deep devotion.

The case, however, of the government against Miliutin was a very important one. This would be the first political trial heard in open court with coursel for the prosecution and counsel for the defense, and whatever might be Gorski's own personal feeling toward Miliutin the case was one which might well appeal to his ambition. To win it would be a triumph indeed, and in the actual state of feeling among the St. Petersburg public it

be a triumph indeed, and in the actual state of feeling among the St. Petersburg public it was far from impossible that the jury, elo-quently and forcibly addressed, might acquit the accused. Thus argued Miliutin with him-self, and Gorski had scarcely made his pro-

esal when it was at once accepted. When the day of the trial arrived the cour was crowded with generals, high officials, and all the most distinguished people in St. Petersburg. The government prosecutor had in moderate language stated the case

periodically to visit.

Astor women own \$3,000,000 in jewels.

ization.





"THE TENDER PASSION." A TALE OF LOVE IN FIVE STORIES





HODGEPODGE OF TIDBITS.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Tenier's pictures of peasant life have never Quentin Massys was a blacksmith who determined to quit that trade for art.

Rubens was educated by his mother, to whom he attributed all his success in life. Van Leyden painted his first great picture that of St. Hubert, at the age of twelve years. trict Union, and vice chairman of the preliminary committee of '96, said yesterday that although the active preparations for the convention will not begin until September, the permanent committee of '96 will probably be appointed in two or three weeks, so that they may meet and informally discuss plans for work. Mr. Conner is enthusiastic over the prospects for '96, and expresses confidence that it will be the largest gathering of Christian Endeavorers in the history of the organization. Turner's pictures were admitted to the coyal academy before the artist was twelve

Craeger painted several of his test pictures after he had passed eighty years, and died at eighty-three.

Von Dyck has never been surpassed in ability to draw the features and hands of sisters. There is as much character in his hands as in Raphael's pictures are often so thinly painted that the pen strokes on the canvas made for the guidance of the painter are visible through

gan, composed the campaign song, "Wash-ington '96," which in the hour of victory was the layers of paint. Parmigiano was at work on the "Vision of The tune is St. Jerome" when Rome was stormed by Con-stable Bourbon in 1527. The soldiers burst into his studio, but were so attracted by the picture that he was protected.

Salvator Rosa in his youth associated with brigands in lower Italy, and thus gained many subjects for his brush. Some of his were introduced in evidence at the rials of the captured brigands many years

VARIOUSLY AIMED.

A girl usually wears the expression on her face that is most becoming. The men who go to church to please their There ought to be a law compelling every

man to read a petition before signing it. A woman's hard work is done in buying things, a man's hard work is to pay for them. By the time a waste paper basket has been in use six months it represents as many heartaches as a grave.

By fishing industriously in any of the lakes near town a man may by a hard day's work land a fish two inches long.

A couple recently divorced at Atchison were engaged six years in order to get real well acquainted before marriage.

When a girl gets married and has a baby she forgets that she ever knew anybody be-fore the baby arrived. But after she has had The fortune of the new French President is variously estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

against Col. Miliutin. Instead, however, of make its mysterious power telt even in the Preobrajenski regiment. So at least it appeared to Borodin; and while he was watching the officers, and especially Miliutin, he felt that there was someone in the regiment who kept an eye on him. He now found himself constantly posted for sentry-duty in front of the officers' quarters, and though the men were supposed to be taken turn by turn for this as other duties, it was undeniable that his turn came rather often.

When the school was at last formed—it was a Sunday school, like all the military schools oing his best for the defendant, Gorski cemed anxious only to make a brilliant and attriotic, not to say revolutionary, speech on its own account. Col. Miliutin, he admitted. his own account. Col. Miliutin, he admitted had in a strictly legal sense done thing which, under an arbitrary government, could which, under an arbitrary government, could scarcely perhaps be regarded as quite justifiable. But the colonel was a man of heart and conscience, who wished to rise above the existing order of things, and to raise his soldiers with him. He had undoubtedly desired to inspire them with free ideas; and if these ideas did not suit the ruling powers, then all he could say was: "So much the

then all he could say was: "So much the worse for the powers that rule."

These sentiments, expressed with the utmost ferver, carried away the jury and provoked the applause of the general public. Even the prisoner, a sensitive and impulsive man seemed touched by the eloquence of his ed touched by the eloquence of his own advocate.

own advocate.

The judges, however, could not give their approval to such subversive ideas, which, set forth as if in exculpation of Col. Milliutin, went really to aggravate his offense. Accordingly they ordered silence, and threatened to clear the court should any fresh demonstration be indulged in. They then at once charged the jury, and in such a manner that there was no alternative for the jurymen but to return a verdict of guilty.

Gorski had betrayed his client; had betrayed him deliberately, that the unhappy man might

him deliberately, that the unhappy man might be sent to Siberia, far away from his young nd beautiful wife.

Private Borodin was of course in court.

though by previous arrangement with the police authorities he was not called upon to closed. So caraged was Col. Militatin on this news being repeated to him that he confounded his military chiefs, cursed the governor general of St. Petersburg, and went so far as to say that the time was then arriving when force would have to be met by force and transact he insurrently. give evidence against his commanding officer.

The examining magistrate had, indeed, at the preliminary inquiry, obtained a full avowal of the facts from Militutin himself, who, however, repudiated the extreme inferences drawn from them. Borodin would not have missed the view of the present this case to be seen the form between the company of the seen to be companyed by the companyed to the com trial even if his absence from barracks had been likely to bring down upon him the severest punishment. But he had finished his severest punishment. But he had finished his duty early in the morning, and had received permission to go out for a few hours. When Borodin heard the verdict—exiled for

When Borodin heard the vertict—exiled for twenty years to Siberia—he was shocked be-yond measure. He had not enlisted in the army with any idea of becoming a spy, but simply in the hope of getting rapid promotion and a commission, so that he might not be deemed altogether unworthy of aspiring to the hand of Natalia Gontcharoff. In a mo-ment of spite, enraged at the idea of Col. Miliutin's marrying the girl on whom he, Borodin, had set his heart, he had informed against him and though he deeply regretted Boroam, had set his heart, he had informed against him; and though he deeply regretted his baseness the moment afterward, he had then already placed himself, as well as Muliutin, beneath the power of the dreaded Third Section. He was filled with remorse when he thought of the mean, dastardly part he had research.

played.
"How did you like my speech?" asked Gorski, as, just outside of the tribunal, he met the indignant Borodin.
"That is how I like it." replied the young

soldier, giving the traitor advocate at the same time a violent blow in the face. Gorski could, had he pleased, have com-plained to the colonel-in-chief of Borodin's regiment. But the officer, who had just been condemned to twenty years' exile, was much liked by his brother officers, and Gorski knew well trut it would be vain to look to any of these for redress.

Besides, he hated Borodin personally, and now more than ever; and to hate a man thoroughly is to desire his death. He detarmined

therefore, that Borodin should die. He re-solved, that is to say, to kill him. This it would be impossible to do except in a duel, and he accordingly, after returning Borodin's blow, challenged him to fight that evening in a lonely corner of the island of Basil. Each

froning and mending, the friends she used to before she had so many cares.

MARRIAGE MAXIMS.

Never taunt with a pat mistake, Never both be angry at the same time. Never meet without a loving welcome, Never allow a request to be repeated. Let self-denial be the daily aim and prac-

Never let the sun go down upon any anger Never talk at one another, either alone or

Neglect the whole world besides rather than one another. Let each one strive to yield oftenest to the

wishes of the other. Never make a remark at the expense of the

other-it is meanness. Never sigh over what might have been, but make the best of what is,

Never part for the day without loving words to think of during absence. Never find fault, unless it is perfectly certain that a fault has been committed, and al-

ways speak lovingly. The very nearest approach to domestic hap-iness on earth is in the cultivation on both sides of absolute unselfishness.

BREAD EATERS OF THE WORLD.

A Portuguese consumes in a year about 176 A Spaniard, just across the border, requires 413 pounds per annum. A native of Hungary uses on an average 361

pounds during the year. An Austrian gets along with 187 pounds while his German cousin only cares for 143 pounds.

A Dane ents 165 pounds, 66 pounds more than that of the Czur, and 213 pounds less than that of the Czar, and 215 pounds less than what a Belgian considers proper.

An American disposes of 357 pounds a year; the Surtner, 418 pounds; an Italian, 319 pounds; a Dutchman, 283 pounds; an Englishman, 352 pounds, and the Frenchman, the greatest

bread eater, 705 pounds. A KALEIDOSCOPE OF FREAKS.

Defiance, Ohio, has a living skeleton so scant of flesh that when he walks his bones rattle.

Hickory, Flats, Simpson county, Ky., boasts the largest twin brothers in the United States, Their combined weight is 542 pounds, DeKalo, Kans., has one woman who hasn't

was to be accompanied by a second, and whilst Gorski took with him a military officer of hisagnaintance, Borodin was attended by a sen, for student of the St. Petersburg University The antagonists, after what had occurred, could not but cordially detest one another. But what less was to be done when I was While, however, apart from all question of the St. Petersburg University The antagonists, after what had occurred, could not but cordially detest one another. But what else was to be done when I was While, however, apart from all question of the St. Petersburg University of the house resolved to specific against life, shot him dead in a duel. This, as he himself would have put it, was his case, and with this case he resolved to go to Natalia and throw himself at her feet. One autumn afternoon at sunset Natalia Militari was gazing from the window of her house on the English case, on the English case, on the English case, on the English case, and with this case he resolved to go to Natalia and throw himself at her feet. While, however, apart from all question of wounds or death, Gorski was only incurring the danger to which every one fighting a duel exposes himself before the law, Borodin was moreover setting at naught the discipline of the severe, not to say cruel, service to which

he belonged.

But Borodin was not destined to be punshed by his officers. The combatants were to fire at the same moment; and at the first discharge Borodin fell dead with a bullet in his brain. The student who had acted as his second was in despair. He at once gave himself up to the police, and this led, natur-ally, to the arrest of Gorski and of the officer

ally, to the arrest of Gorski and of the officer who had attended him.

Foor Natalia was broken-hearted when she heard the verdict on her husband, and on the sentence being pronounced she fainted away and was carried unconscious out of court. An aide-de-camp of the Emperor waited upon her the same afternoon to inform her that, in consideration of her husband's distinguished services, the sentence passed upon him would be commuted to exile for seven years. But in the eyes of the newly-married wife, as devoted to her husband as Natalia was to Miluttin, seven years seemed an eternity.

Militatin, seven years seemed an eternity.

"If I could only be allowed to go to Siberia with him." This was now her sole aspiration.

"He shall not make the sad journey alone," she said to herself. She would accompany him, if necessary, on foot, and she would remain with him until the end of his term of business. banishment. Then they would either depart from the land of despotism altogether, or would remain far away from the central tyranny in Siberia, where, if nowhere else in the Russian empire, even in the midst of prisoners, the free man is really free. But Natalia's prayer was not to be granted. Con-cessions enough had already been made to her. It was felt that to allow the young wife to accompany her husband to his place of exile would be to turn a penitential pligrim-age into a pleasure journey.

exile would be to turn a penitential pilgrimago into a pleasure journey.

Natalia, however, was resolved to accompany him, or, if that should be impossible, to follow him as soon as possible after his departure. In her determination to pursue this course she felt ready, if necessary, to qualify herself for Siberia by committing some bonorable crime—the publication, for instance, of a revolutionary pamphlet or the commission of some justifiable political homicide. If any one in this world deserved killing it was that treacherous Gorski, who had so shamefully betrayed her husband. She had never liked Gorski, had never trusted him; but how could it have been possible to conceive him liked Gorski, had never trusted him; but how could it have been possible to conceive him capable of such villainy as he had in fact committed? He had gained the applause of the court. Even Miliutin himself had given signs of approval, when, affecting to be carried away by his theme, the Judas-like advocate had pointed out for punishment the man he should have strained every nerve to save. What had her husband really done? Hefhad strives to raise the moral and intellectual what had her hasband really done? Heshad striven to raise the moral and intellectual status of the soidiers entrusted to his charge. The books he had given them to read were of an elevating, but not for that reason, according to the view of the government, of a revolutionary kind. And now her husband was to pass the seven best years of his life in Siberian exile, while his vile defamer, traducer, betrayer, was to remain at 8t. Petersburg, to profit by the reputation for eloquence that he had gained at her husband's expense.

Just then Natalia's maid, Masha, hurried in with a newspaper, which contained a brief but sufficient account of the fatal duel between Gorski and Borodin.

"The wretch has fought and has not been

spoken to her next neighbor for ten yerrs also a charivari band of "young ladies."

A man in Dilier, Neb., gazed down the muzzle of his gun to see if it was clean. The gun went off, and so did the tip of his nose. A man named Button, of Fort Scott, Kan., has named his daughter Pearl, and a Mr. White, of the same State, has named his aughter Snow.

For eighteen years James T. Hightower, of Warsaw, Ill., has been unable to sloep. He stretches himself on a bed as other men do. but never closes his eyes in slumber, and instantly answer any question put to him.

ANOTHER VIOLIN PRODICY.

He Is in London and Comes from Queensland-Mme. Melba an Admirer. Some peculiar conditions seem to be bring-

ing out an unusual number of prodigies who play the violin. London is full of them-if by a stretch of the license of metaphor we may speak of the filling of such a large space by such small bodies. Huberman, Argiewicz, and little Miss McCartby have already been mentioned. Now comes a fourth, Master Ernest Toy, who, according to the London Sketch, is quite able to hold his own with the others. Instead of giving us the opportunity of

Instead of giving us the opportunity of judging his ability in public, says a writer in that journal, Master Toy brought his Stradivarius with him, and, pineing his music against "Whitaker's Almanack," "Burke's Peerage," and a clothes brush, began to play De Beriot's fantasic, "Themes Russes," with delicate expression and rare power. The beautiful strains of Master Toy's violin, I am quite sure, acted like the Piper of Hamelin's music, for we have not seen a rat in the office since, and, presumably, they all followed the chubby faced boy down the dangerous staircase which properly guards our sacred precause which properly guards our sacred pre-cincts, and will never return. His playing likewise charmed three errand hoys, who, though enemies of long duration, lorgot to smite one another outside the office door, while the harmless, necessary printer's devil was so astonished at the unusual occupant of the room and his equilibria playing, that he

was so astonished at the unusual occupant of the room and his exquisite playing that he hadn't the heart to ask for any more "copy,"

Master Toy is a Queenslander, eleven years old, bright and modest in disposition, and with remarkable taste for music. He has been delighting audiences in different parts of the kingdom, and hopes soon to go for further study to the Brussels Conservatoire. Master Toy has lately been the pupil of Charles Manby, of Bath; he has a large repertoire for one so young, and one of his recent admirers is that colonial queen of song, Mme. Melba.

But what else was to be done when I was given up, heart and soul, to my adored Millutin? And why did they fight? I see it all: Borodin understood the wretch. He saw all; borodin understood ine wretch. He saw through him and hated him for his perflidy towards Miliutin, and for the injury, the cruei injury he was doing to me. But Boro-din." she said to herself, as she looked once more at the newspaper—"the Borodin I knew, the Borodin that villain Goraki knew, was a tutor, and this one was a soldier. Why could he have enlisted? Had he not conceived, the last time I saw him, some ambitious project? It was, perhaps, for my sake that he joined

the army."

Happily, perhaps, for her peace of mind,
Natalia did not know, and was not destined Natalia did not know, and was not destined ever to learn that it was through Borodia's jealousy of ner husband that in his blind rage he first informed against him; the subsequent denunciation being really due, not to his own initiative, but to the pressure brought to bear upon him by the terrible Third Section. Gradually, as she reflected on the matter. Borodia assumed in her eyes the character of a hero, and Gorski appeared to her doubly a villain; first and foremost for having betrayed her husband, and, secondly, for having killed a man devoted to her, who had doubtless been a man devoted to her, who had doubtless been a man devoted to lick you had a doubtess been provoked to indignation by Gorski's perfidy.

Col. Miliutin was about to start on his dreary journey in about a week, during which time Natalia was permitted to see him every day. The sympathy left for the young officer by St. Potarshure coolets, including seen by St. Petersburg society—including even the retrograde portion of it—was general; and endeavors were made in various quarters, since there could be no question of a full par-don, to obtain for Natalia Miliutin permission to accompany her husband to Siberia. But all in vain. The answer given to everyone was the sufficiently plausible one that genough was the sufficiently plausible one that enough mercy had already been shown.

. Some weeks, some months passed. Miliutin was now half way on his road to Irkutsk, the grave of Borodin was already covered with grass, and Gorski, after undergoing a comgrass, and Gorski, after undergoing a com-paratively brief term of imprisonment, had been set at liberty. During the whole period of his imprisonment Gorski had never ceased to think of the beautiful, enchanting Natalia. To what crimes his passion for this woman had led him! And now, after he had got her husband exiled and had killed one of her most devoted admirers, his suit was no more advanced than when, in the drawing-room of her father Gen. Gontcharoff, he had gazed her father, Gen. Gontcharoff, he had gazed upon her for the first time. If Natalia knew the truth, if she was really aware that he had, of treachery and malice aforethought, so de-fended her husband that he was sure to be convicted, if, moreover, she had in any way convicted, it, moreover, she has he had discovered that his mortal quarrel with Borodin had its origin in Borodin's knowledge of the shameful betrayal he had practised, then his case would, of course, be hopeless, and Col. Miliutin's wife would at once despise and loathe him. But he would assure her, he would swear

But he would assure her, he would swear to her by everything she held sacred, that he had delended her husband in all sincerity, and that if he had allowed himself to be carried away into an imprudent burst of passion, the origin of this purely thetical error was the profound sympathy with which her husband's case had inspired him. If he had afterwards quarrelled with Borodin, the cause of their failing out was one which Natalia, of all persons in the world, could not ignore. It was Borodin who had first informed against Col. Millutin; and Millutin's wife could scarcely blame him if, in his just rage, he had

Theocritus" and the "Odes of Anacreon" in 1861, the "Hiad" in 1866," the "Odyssey" in 1867, "Hesiod" in 1869, "Orphic Hymns" in 1869, "Æschylus" in 1872, "Horace" in 1873

"Sophocles" in 1877, He produced at the Odeon playhouse, in January, 1873, "Les Erinnyes," a tragedy in

two parts, with an introduction and intermedes by Massenet, and in 1888 "L'Apollonide," a lyrical drama in three parts and five tableaux, with music by Francois Servais. He published anonymously in 1871 a popular republican catechism and a popular history of Christianity.

of Christianity.

He was poor. He had in his youth the dignity of misery earned by faithfulness to an elevated ideal, and in his youth the men of genius in France were poor. The fashion has changed, but he was not fashionable. In 1866 he received the Jean Reynand premium of 10,000 francs from the Academie Francaise. In 1873 he was a candidate for election at the Academie Francaise. There were only two votes cast for him, but they were east by Victor Hugo and by Auguste Barbier. At every subsequent election they voted for him, After Barbier's death there was only one academic voice in favor of Leconte de Lisle, but it was heard invariably at every session until 1886, and it was Hugo's. Then Hugo died and Leconte de Lisle was unanimously elected as his successor. In 1873 he was apelected as his successor. In 1873 he was ap-pointed librarian of the Luxembourg Palace

Library.

His salary as a librarian and his fees as ar academician were his only income. Only artists read his books. A novelist, now an academician—he was young then and is re-gretful now—said to him one day: "You have grettal now—said to him one day: "You have bought a superb fur cloak with your fees as an academician." He replied: "With my fees as an academician, for I am not a novelist; I am only poet."

When Hugo was in exile Leconte de Lisle

When Hugo was in exile Leconte de Lisle had his place in the center of the circle of ardent lovers of art wno published "Le Parnasse Cantemporain." They were designated as "Parnassiens." Their work is immovable, but new circles which were derived from theirs criticise it adversely at the periodical outbreaks of litery fervor among the students of the Lutin operator. These years ago Leof the Latin quarter. Three years ago Le-conte de Lisle rebuked Anatole France for taking the students seriously. Anatois France objected Leconte de Lisie replied that his seconds were ready to meet those of Anatole France, and the latter said: "Must I recall to him that he is one of the glories of France, and that I have never failed in the

reaseet that is due to him?"

Leconte de Lisie was not specially one of
the glories of France, but one of the glories of
poetry, purely and simply. Artists and
critics who do not think that there is an evolution in the art of poems, or that there are ordinary limitations applicable to them, esordinary limitations applicable to them, es-teem him as an artist of beauty for the sake of beauty, and the vision at once real and symbolical of his "Epiphanie" contains in their view some of the most admirable lines which were ever written.

He made a new revelation of beauty, ob-serves a critic, writing of the poet in the New Verb Time. He avoided in precess in the sub-

serves a critic, writing of the poet in the New York Times. He evoked in poems the sub-jects of which were as far as possible from the manners of our time, in "Kain," which is a model ept, and in a series of descriptions, Hindoo, Hebraic, Greek, and Scandinavian. splendid images, ancient incitnations of thought and abolished civilizations, His thought and abolished eviduations. His works are statues and figurines, plastic in form, beautiful independently of all moral judgment, without hatred or love for nature or the acts of men, and they cannot be popular, since the sensational is the popular life, but they are eternal, and from all literature one may enchantingly revert to them.

house on the English quay upon the cold, bluish waters of the fast-flowing Nevs, when a visiter was announced, "Who is it?" asked Natalia, "The man," stammered out the footman,

the man, madame, you know, who-

"What man? Has he no card?"
"Allow me to enter without further cere-mony," said Gerski, who, forcing his way past the servant, walked into the drawingcoom.

"Great heavens! you venture to come here!"

"Great heavens! you venture to come here!" exclaimed Natalia; "you who are the cause of my husband's conviction, of his exile, of my despair! Leave the room," she added, turning to the servant, who, with an air of misgiving, slowly went away.

"Listen to me, Natalia Ivanovna," 'cried Gorski, "I have been misrepresented, calumnated—I, who would die to serve you. It has been my misfortune not to be shot by that villian Beredin, who, as fate would have it, fell by my hand. It would have been better had I fallen by his. He was an informer and traducer, and I siew him. Your husband was a hero, and instead of lessening the part was a hero, and instead of lessening the part he played, I magnified it, and, inspired by my

"I have nothing to do with your private quarrels," exclaimed Natalia, "but as regards my husband, you gave him deliberately muto the hands of his enemies. Villain that you are, you purposely betrayed him."

"You cut me to the heart, Natalia Ivanovna, by such bitter words," exclaimed the barrister. "If in the ardour of speech I lost barrister. "If in the ardour of speech I lost my head, had I not long before lost my heart? If he had been a stranger I should have re-mained calm, but knowing how dear he was to you and feeling how dear you have always been to me I could not restrain myself. I was full of indignation, and my indignation spoke in words of its own, and you have not one atom of sympathy—not even of pity—for

Me approached her and made a gesture of seizing her hand, which she at once with-

seizing her hand, which she at once withdrew.

"Keep off! Leave me!" she exclaimed. She
gianced at a richly-jeweled Circassian dagger lying on the table before her. It
belonged to her husband and she had been
using it as a paper knife.

Incapable of love, Gorski nevertheless felt
an overwhelming passion for the woman he
had so deeply injured. He advanced toward
her, and taking her by the hand—his touch
made her shudder as though she had come in
contact with some slimy reptile—he placed
his arm around her waist and tried to imprint a kiss on her cheek, now scarlet with print a kiss on her cheek, now scarlet with shame and anger. She seized the dagger which, in his blind infatuation, Gorski had

Then she rang the bell, and on the servant appearing, pointed to the prostrate form of the advocate, and said, "Call the

On the details of the trial it would be need-On the details of the trial it would be needless to dwell. The act was not to be denied, and the prisoner, for reasons of her own, was not anxious to have it too completely justified. The barrister who defended her, without attempting to emulate the deceased Gorski, made out so poor a case for his client that it was impossible not to send her to Siberia; and four months afterward Militutin had the happiness of embracing his wife in the too famous city of exile, where he had now been appointed to a place of some importance in the civil administration.